



The Colossus

Astride the harbor, rising to an enormous height, stood the Colossus of Rhodes, for over five hundred years one of the wonders of the world. Imposing grandeur finally ruined by an earthquake.

This magnificent example of achievement clearly denoted the spirit of progress and civilization of ancient Greece and its ambition to achieve greatness and magnitude.

In this modern world of commerce, greatness has been achieved through advertising, that potent force so essential to business. Through better advertising we have enabled our clients to achieve, if not greatness, noteworthy reputation.

Frank Kiernan & Co.

Two Generations of Advertising Experience
135 Broadway New York
Phone REC 1252



417—Decorated Italian oval bowl with candlesticks. \$25

AN Ovington gift is an unspoken epigram, pleasant to utter and even more seductive to receive. And the ratio of cost to satisfaction is kept surprisingly low.

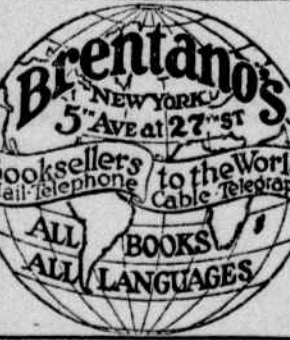
OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., nr. 32d St.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

7 Wall Street
304 Fifth Avenue
346 Broadway
72nd St. & Broadway

Capital \$2,000,000
Surplus \$1,000,000

Complete Banking & Trust Service
Domestic & Foreign



SCHWAB CLEARED IN FINAL REPORT ON WAR SHIPPING

Did Not Make \$260,000 Voucher for Personal Expenses, Says Committee.

BOLLING EXONERATED

Brother-in-law of President Innocent of Charge That He Took Bribe.

BOARD'S WORK APPROVED

Findings Filed With House Include Important Constructive Recommendations.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., March 2.

The final report of the House committee investigating Shipping Board expenditures was filed with the House to-day with the following outstanding conclusions and findings:

Charles M. Schwab was officially exonerated of the charge made by Col. E. H. Abadie, former controller of the Shipping Board, that he had drawn a voucher calling for \$260,000 to pay his personal expenses while serving as head of the division of construction of the Shipping Board during the war.

No truth was found in the charge that R. W. Bolling, the brother-in-law of President Wilson, had accepted a bribe, gift or gratuity for the procurement of a Shipping Board contract for the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation.

The work of the Shipping Board as a whole was declared to be "the most remarkable achievement in shipbuilding that the world has ever seen." Errors in judgment were made, but these were excused on account of the war emergency.

A recommendation was made that because of the importance of the Shipping Board problems its work be transferred to an executive department.

Until the fleet now in the hands of the board is disposed of the recommendation was made that a competent person of experience be placed in charge of operations, with a salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the position.

Immediate sale of wooden ships and other surplus material which is rapidly deteriorating was urged.

Schwab Finding Unqualified.

The report states that with ships the great need of the war was not certain to be made. Representative Joseph Walsh (Mass.), chairman of the committee, wrote the report, which was signed by all the Republican and Democratic members of the committee.

Mention is made of the controversy over whether the Leviathan, now at a pier in New York Harbor, should be repaired in a private yard or a navy yard, but no recommendation was made by the committee.

The committee report exonerating Mr. Schwab was the first official action on this point by the full committee. Soon after Mr. Schwab appeared before the committee Representative Steele (Pa.) issued a statement saying the majority of the committee believed the charge against Mr. Schwab was not proved. Other witnesses, however, were to be called, and Chairman Walsh stated at the time that Mr. Steele's statement was not to be considered the official action of the committee in clearing Mr. Schwab of the charges.

The committee's final report to-day shows that after further investigation all members of the committee without regard to party are convinced there is no truth in the charges.

Regarding the charges made against Mr. Schwab the report states: "On the day following the charge made by Col. Abadie that the voucher in question was charged against cost of construction of the ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation Charles M. Schwab voluntarily appeared before the committee and earnestly requested that his testimony be taken at once on the subject matter of the charge. He was permitted to testify, and stated that the charge made by Col. Abadie was absolutely false, that no charge for personal expenses of his in any manner ever made against the Shipping Board, and, moreover, that no personal expenses of his while Director-General of

the Emergency Fleet Corporation had ever been reimbursed by the United States Government.

"There was no testimony to support the charge of Col. Abadie against Mr. Schwab, but it was contradicted by the testimony of Mr. Schwab himself, Mr. Grace, Mr. Shick, Mr. Hauck, the records of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the independent audit of this particular transaction made by Shipping Board auditors under the direction of the controller of the Shipping Board.

Audit Gives Final Proof.

"Further corroboration of Mr. Schwab's testimony later was received in the testimony of Alonso Tweedale, present controller of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, to the effect that he had caused an independent audit of this voucher and the book entries to be made by Government auditors, who had made written report that no part of this voucher had entered into the cost of ship construction to the Government.

"Photographic copies of the original voucher, subsequent book entries and monthly disallowance sheets of the Government inspectors were submitted to the committee, which corroborated the report of the Shipping Board auditors.

"No voucher or book entry was produced or proved of Mr. Schwab for personal expenses for \$260,000. There was a Bethlehem Steel Company voucher for \$289,848.83, drawn in favor of C. M. Schwab for special expenses. The original voucher was paid by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the payment appears upon its books. No part of this voucher was paid by the Shipping Board or Emergency Fleet Corporation, or charged to ship construction. It is the practice of the Bethlehem Steel Company to distribute items of general expense among its subsidiary companies that operate the various departments of that enterprise, and \$100,000 of this item was allocated to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, as its proportion of expenses, and charged to profit and loss.

"There is nothing to indicate that this procedure on the part of the Bethlehem Steel Company was irregular or unusual.

"Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion, based upon the testimony, that the charge made by Col. Abadie in his testimony has not been proved and is not true."

Clean Bill for Bolling.

The committee's conclusion as to the charges against Mr. Bolling said:

"The committee, after taking all the available testimony upon the subject, is of the opinion, first, that Mr. R. W. Bolling did not solicit, accept or receive any gift, bribe or gratuity for the procurement of a contract with the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation or for any other purpose; second, that the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation did not pay the sum of \$40,000, or any sum, to be used for the purpose of procuring a contract through payments to Mr. R. W. Bolling or other officials of the Shipping Board."

Regarding the sale of surplus material and wooden ships the committee said:

"There is a large quantity of surplus material still in the hands of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Most of this property has been gradually deteriorating since it was purchased. This material, it would seem, must be disposed of at the best prices obtainable and the loss charged off as part of the war cost.

"A large number of wooden ships on hand, it seems to be the consensus of opinion of those who have testified before the committee, should be disposed of at the best obtainable prices and without delay. If any are suitable or needed for the requirements of the United States merchant marine, because they cannot be successfully operated in competition with steel ships."

CALDER PRESSES COAL REGULATION MEASURE

Demands Publication of Profits of Producers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., March 2.

Asserting that coal profiteers took from the pockets of coal consumers from \$600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000 in excess profits last year, that it was "outrageous" and that the country demanded relief, Senator Calder (N. Y.) to-day urged approval of his bill for Federal regulation of the coal industry. The provision for publication of coal profits, he said, was only the first step Congress should take, and that it should be followed by other legislation of a much broader scope.

"The coal men object to publicity because they would not be the sole arbiters of information that would be given out," said Senator Calder.

He cited New York city with its 6,000,000 population, as an illustration of the necessity for authority in the hands of the President to declare an emergency for regulation. New York, he said, never has more than two weeks' supply of coal ahead.

ART JOB FOR LODGE'S SON.

Washington, March 2.—John Lodge, son of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and curator of the Boston Art Museum, has been offered the post of curator of the Freer Art Gallery here by the Smithsonian Institution. He is here adding to the installation of the art collection left by the late Charles Lane Freer of Detroit to the institution.

SUBSCRIBING what useful information there is in The Herald's Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs, read some of these little ads. to-day. See Classified Section.—Adm.

CHAMP CLARK DIES; SERVICES IN CAPITOL

Body of Former Speaker to Lie in State in House, Scene of His Many Political Battles.

COLD HASTENED DEATH

Burial to Be in Bowling Green, Missouri—Tributes Received From All Sections.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Tentative arrangements for the funeral of Champ Clark, who died in his home here this afternoon in his seventy-third year, provide for services at 10:30 Saturday morning in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Before the services the body of the former Speaker will lie in state in the hall in which he fought so many hard legislative battles. Not since 1914, when services were held for the late Seneca E. Payne of New York, has the House Chamber been used for such a purpose.

Immediately after the funeral services a special train bearing the body, the members of the Clark family, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and the special Senate and House committees named to attend the services will start on its way to the home State of Mr. Clark, arriving in St. Louis about 4 o'clock Sunday. The body will be taken to a place in St. Louis yet to be designated, and there lie in state until the next morning, when it will be taken to Bowling Green. And there, in the midst of home scenes and surrounded by those he had long loved and represented in Congress, Champ Clark will be laid to rest.

The House to-night voted to set aside an hour, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night, for eulogies of their late associate. At the same time it adopted a resolution inviting to attend the funeral the President and his Cabinet, the President-elect and members-designate of his Cabinet, the Vice-President and Vice-President-elect, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Chief of Naval Operations and the General of the Army, as well as Senators and Senators-elect.

Many Messages to Family.

Individual tributes to the memory of Mr. Clark quickly followed the announcement of his death. Red Cross members as well as his own party members joined in paying respect to him, and to-night a table at the hotel where he made his home here was covered with telegrams to the family.

Death came to Mr. Clark in the very heart of the Capitol, and the stirring of his body has led to the belief that he fought with him to the end. He lived again in memory, as his pulses raced, the days of the eight years during which he wielded the gavel as Speaker. Those at his bedside heard the old chieflain mutter in his last delirium:

"The question is on the adoption of the conference report."

By mandate more binding than any law, the Congress barely halted in reverence to mark the passing of the aged member. Knowing the vital urgency of time in the closing days of a session, the Speaker made known his will from his deathbed. His wish was carried to both houses that no halt be made in the public business at his death. It was to that request the House halted its work for half an hour, then marched on with its crowded programme.

In the pressing work of Congress, Mr. Clark took an active part until a few days ago, when he became ill with a cold. He was not able to throw it off, added as it was to the natural infirmities of his age, and his physician, Dr. Jesse Shoup, had little hope for his recovery from the first day of his illness. Flurries developed quickly, and during the day or two that preceded his death he sank steadily.

Speaker for Eight Years.

Champ Clark served as a member of the House of Representatives from the Ninth Missouri District for almost thirty years, and for eight years was Speaker of the House, but in spite of these years before the public he probably will be best remembered as the man who suffered the bitter disappointment of seeing the highest office in the land, the Presidency, snatched from him when it seemed almost within his grasp.

The defection of William Jennings Bryan, whom he had considered pledged to his support for reasons aside from the claims of friendship, gave the nomination to Woodrow Wilson in the year that the Republican party was split by the Progressive bolt of Charles Roosevelt.

One of the liveliest and most picturesque figures that the Congress has known, talking homely wit and classical phrase, making indelible remarks that pursued him for years, Champ Clark never got over that crushing defeat. It cropped out again and again in his

speeches, and at times it seemed likely to cause a break in the unadmitted support which the Democrats gave to President Wilson. The former Speaker's life had progressed to its natural climax, and when the door he wanted most in the world was denied him.

Made Record in College.

James Beauchamp Clark was born March 7, 1850, in Anderson county, Kentucky. His father was of New England stock and his mother, a Beauchamp, was descended from the Cavaliers of Maryland. From common school young Clark went to the University of Kentucky and it was there he became impressed with the idea that the name Beauchamp was not a suitable cognomen for a Democrat who intended to be President one day. He wrote home that the name was entirely too highfalutin. He informed his shocked and surprised family that he had shortened it to Champ Clark, and that thereafter letters not so addressed would not be opened. He also said that he would not even receive remittances unless they were addressed Champ Clark, and in spite of his family's protests he was thereafter known as Champ Clark.

He was not destined to become a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He got into an argument with a classmate one day after the other man had punched Clark's nose. Clark drew a pistol and fired into the air. No one was hurt, but Clark was suspended for a period. When this time elapsed he was expelled from the University of Virginia, where his record for deportment and scholarship was first class. He won numerous academic honors, and when he was graduated became president of Miami College, where he won but 32 years old, the youngest college president in the country. He saved his money and after two years went to the Cincinnati Law School and after that he went to Kansas. There he was a clerk in a store and edited a country weekly, studying law in odd times.

It was early in 1875 that Champ Clark moved to Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., where his home has been ever since. He went into politics almost at once and ran for the State Legislature. He was defeated, but he was elected City Attorney of Bowling Green and Louisiana, and then became County Attorney. He held a number of minor county and township offices until 1892, when he was elected to Congress for the first time. He had been in Congress until his defeat last fall, always running ahead of his ticket and becoming probably the best known Missourian in the country, with the possible exception of Gen. John J. Pershing.

Specialized on the Tariff.

Champ Clark made a hit in Congress almost immediately with the wit and point of his speeches. He became a national figure almost overnight, largely because of a speech in New York, where he declared that the West was tired of coming to the East for its political leaders and ideas. In the House Mr. Clark specialized on the tariff, and one of his most famous outbursts was against the customs house. "I would destroy every custom house in America if I had my way to-day, sir. I would tear them all down from turn to founded stone."

Although he opposed the tariff, declaring that to Missourians there was little difference between a conscript and a convict, when the United States did enter the war Champ Clark was a loyal supporter of the military policies and did everything in his power to help in winning the conflict. He refused appointment to the Senate in 1913, because he thought he could render more service during the war as Speaker than he could as a member of the Senate.

POISON PEN MARKS 10 FOR BANISHMENT

Sharon, Mass., Terrorized by Listing of Names Tagged With Epithets.

WRITER USES THE MAILS

Threatens to Send Out Another Broadside With Details on March 10.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SHARON, Mass., March 2.—This town is in the grip of a poisoned pen crank, who has announced through the mails the organization of "The Sharon Vigilance Committee" with the "banishment of unworthy residents" as its object. Already he has listed ten residents, coupling their names with vile epithets. As a result of his work the town is practically in a panic.

Signed to the communications is the name "Mace Hixon." This is a misspelling of the name of Edgar Mace Hixon, the constable. Constable Hixon has denied that he knows anything about the letters or the society from which they pretend to come.

Thus far two forms of the threatening letters have been found. One of them, written on a typewriter on white bond paper, was dated February 23, while the second form was on flimsy paper. The latter were mailed in Canton, while some of the bond paper letters were postmarked in Boston.

To-day three distinct investigations were being conducted into the case. In addition every man and woman who had been listed is handling an individual investigation. A similar case of "poisoned pen" writing about fourteen years ago spread terror among Sharonites. After a series of scurrilous communications with had been handled in the mails and delivered a series of fires broke out. All of them were incendiary, it was proved. No one ever was prosecuted for the crimes.

The lengthiest of the two communications read in part as follows:

"There has been organized in Sharon a secret society to be known as the Sharon Vigilance Committee, which has as its objective the banishment of unworthy residents through the medium of wide and continued publicity. They recommend for the betterment of the town that the following people be thrown out: (There follow ten names, each accompanied by scurrilous epithets.)

"Watch for our additional list, which will be issued after the March 10, 1921, meeting."

This notice is being sent to all Sharon clergy, town officials and over 150 leading citizens. We are at a loss to understand why Sharon should be overladen with undesirables and take as the most effective means publicity, to be rid of them. Watch for our March 10 bulletin with additional information on the above and amended list of reproaches."



This is the Sohmer Cupid Grand, a small piano, but above all, an artistic piano.

It is a fine thing to own a piano with an appearance of being good. It is even finer to have one with the soul of a true musical instrument. In the Sohmer Cupid Grand you will find the cabinet work an outward sign of an inner worth, for the beauty which the exterior promises is complemented by the rich, warm tone for which the Sohmer is known.

SOHMER

31 West 57th Street

VICTROLAS & VICTOR RECORDS

Leave it to the Women—they KNOW!

Dickens said "Comparisons are 'odjuss.'"

But the lady folks don't think so. If they couldn't go from store to store and make comparisons when they're shopping they might as well stay at home!

And how they do read those Specialty Shop ads in The Herald!

The enormous growth of Specialty Shop advertising in The Herald proves this. Twelve months ago The Herald was fourth in Specialty Shop advertising. For the last six months of 1920 it was second!

There's a great big fundamental reason for the sturdy advertising growth of The Herald since its amalgamation with the Morning Sun just a year ago. Its big gains since then in advertising have not been accidental. The responsiveness and purchasing power of its circulation are the reasons.

When THE HERALD is on YOUR schedule you will do a bigger business.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

60 WALL STREET 716 FIFTH AVENUE

UNINVESTED FUNDS

belonging to individuals, estates, and corporations can be placed profitably with this Company in either of two ways:

Time deposits, with a fixed maturity date.

Certificates of deposit, payable on 31 days' notice.

Such funds are thus made available when required and earn interest in the meantime.

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT

W. L. DOUGLAS

Retail Price **\$8.00** SHOES Reduced

Special Shoes \$10.00 | Special Shoes \$6.00
Hand Workmanship | Stylish and Durable

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THE STAMPED PRICE IS W. L. DOUGLAS PERSONAL GUARANTEE THAT THE SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE PAID FOR THEM

They are the best known shoes in the world. Sold in 107 W. L. Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled, shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. If not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Catalogue free. 210 South St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK

85 Nassau Street.
1352 Broadway, near 14th.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
222 Third Ave., cor. 12th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.

347 Eighth Avenue.
350 West 125th Street.
706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
1307 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.
478 11th Ave., cor. 11th St.
350 Manhattan Ave., (Grapeland)
449 Fulton Street.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—29 East State Street.

BOYS SHOES \$4.50 & \$5.00

W. L. DOUGLAS